all at once of the Hebrete Standard's prop-

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893.

Saborription by Matt Post-Paid. Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE RUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

The majority in the Legislature has determined to deal with the Constitutional Convention in a thoroughly sensible and practical manner. As we pointed out shortly after its passage, the act of 1892. providing for the organization of a Constitutional Convention, pursuant to the vote of the people in 1886, contains a requirement in disregard of the Constitution itself, in directing that some of the delegates should be appointed by the Governor instead of elected. Other serious objections have since been made manifest, arising out of the enormous additional expense imposed upon the people by an election of delegates in February, instead of at the annual general election, and the inconventence which would be occasioned by holding this election in the month in which town meetings occur in many towns in the State

The act of 1892 provides that the entire number of delegates to the Convention shall be 171. The amended bill, as agreed upon by the Democratic caucus at Albany, will reduce this aggregate to 166. The act of 1892 provides for the election of 128 members by Assembly districts, and 32 members from the State at large, while 8 delegates are to be appointed by the Governor. The amendatory act of 1893 will omit the provision for the appointment of delegates by the Governor, and will provide for the election of 128 delegates by Senatorial districts four members to each district, and 38 delegates from the State at large. Of these 38 delegates at large 16 members must be Democrats, 16 Republicans, and six must be chosen, two apiece, from the three parties polling the next largest number of votes In this way it is believed that the Prohibitionists, the Bocialists, and the Labor party will each secure representation by two delegates at large in the Constitutional

Convention. In view of the economic reasons for changing the time of the election, and the absolute necessity of postponing the Convention if the election was postponed, the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature at Albany in respect to the Constitutional Convention bill deserves the commendation of all patriotic citizens.

No Cowardice in the Old Dominion.

The remarks of the Richmond Times, reproduced in another column, were printed originally on Jan. 1, prompted by a feel ing that the occasion demanded an utterance no less plain and substantial. What the Times says in defence of the principles of the Democratic party, and indeed of every party that has flourished in the United States, appeared three days after another editorial of almost equal length vigorously opposing Mr. MURPHY's candidacy, in the avowed interest of Mr. CLEVELAND. Between these two dates Mr. CLEVELAND had been maliciously dragged upon the Senatorial hustings and induced to become the Presidential critic of aspirants for Senatorial honors, with a view to defeating the selection of a certain candidate in New York. Such an extraordinary inroad upon the precedents constitutionally established was too much for the Democracy of Virginia, and the Richmond Times, like a true triot, thrust aside all personal preju dice and declared bravely and vigorously for the maintenance of a vitally impor tant principle to which the President-elect had been prevailed upon to offer violation.

The Times admonishes Mr. CLEVELAND in all friendliness that his own acquirement of the rights of a President does not mean the abolition of all other rights and relations. And it expresses confidence, which will doubtless be generally shared, that maturer reflection will bring to Mr. CLEVELAND comprehension of this fact no less complete than that already possessed by every other member of the Democratic party. What our Virginia contemporary says, it says so clearly that not even the plea that Mr. CLEVELAND was constrained to take bis extraordinary step in order to justify himself in the eyes of the anti-snapping Mugwumps can survive to veil the true nature of his error.

The Authority of the Bible.

Undoubtedly the correspondent who writes to us on "Protestantism and the Bible" expresses views of the Scriptures which are held by many Protestants, by the Unitarians, for instance, but they are radfeally opposed to both the spirit and the letter of every orthodox Protestant creed They are in violent conflict with the belief of the great mass of Protestants from the time of the Reformation until this day. and they are equally at variance with the faith of the Church of Rome.

His declaration that the authority of the Bible is "not the Book, but the CHRIST in the Book," may agree in form of words with the views of leaders of the Reformation; but his subsequent explanation of what he meant in so saying shows that he is utterly at enmity with them. He puts inspiration and historical accuracy in the same category, holding that "the CHRIST in the Book" is merely "a biography by writers as competent and conscientious as PLATO and XENOPHON, who have handed down to us the memoirs of Socrates." If the Bible presents faithfully "the moral ideal of CHRIST'S Divine Humanity." it is inspired enough for him, and according to his definition of inspiration.

Col. INGERSOLL himself would find no

fault with such an explanation. He would grant, too, that the moral ideal of Jesus as pictured in the Bible, is high and noble Rut how about the accounts of the miraculous birth of Jesus, His rising from the dead, and His subsequent ascension to heaven? On these the whole theology of Christianity depends, and in their turn they depend on the authority of the Bible as the inspired Word of Gop. Mere human testimony as to such miracles would worthless. They must be proclaim ed by Gon Himself, speaking by inspiration, and with an authority which is final and absolute. Belief in them requires faith in the Divine authorship of the Bible, making the Scriptures a book which stands spart from all merely human writings. If the Biblical memoirs are put on the same ne with the memoirs written by PLATO and XENOPHON, the whole supernatural basis of Christianity is denied, and the

arguments of HUXLEY and INGERSOLL and very other opponent of Christian theology are admitted and accepted.

It is, therefore, useless to spend any more time on our correspondent, except to say that whether right or wrong he is an unmistakable infidel in the view of every orthodox creed, Protestant and Catholic. If the opinions of Dr. BRIGGS are defensible only on such grounds, the New York Presbytery has just voted to sustain the extreme of infidelity as consistent with the current Presbyterianism of this town. It has proclaimed that in the estimation of the majority of the Presbyterian ministers and elders of New York, Christian theology rests on human testimony and not on Divine authority.

That being the irresistible conclusion from the theory of Biblical criticism repreented and championed by Dr. Briggs, we have always treated him as one of the most propounced and dangerous enemies of the received Christian faith and theology that have yet appeared. If professors in Presbyterian schools of divinity may go as far as he goes without ecclesiastical censure, the time is approaching when Col. INGERSOLL will be eligible for the Presbyterian pulpit. Dr. SMITH of the Lane Theological Seminary was convicted by the Cincinnati Presbytery on the same general charges on which Dr. BRIGGS has been acquitted by the New York Presbytery, but he continues in his profesor's chair, although he is reported as having declared since the Briggs victory that their school of Biblical criticism will follow its leading even though the Scripures be annihilated." They cannot be true to their principles unless they follow them wherever they lead.

It is inevitable, then, that the fight for and against the Bible, between the old theology and the new religious philosophy. should now proceed in Protestantism with increasing bitterness. The lines of battle are squarely drawn, the forces to be engaged are in position, and the captains are appointed.

The Value of a Reputation.

The statements made or to be made by the Hon, RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Indiana concerning the use of Panama Canal Company money in this country for corruption purposes should be considered in connection with Mr. Thompson's record. Before the Hon. RICHARD WIGGINTON THOMPSON became Chairman of the socalled American Committee of the Panama Canal Company, with a salary of \$25,000 s year paid out of the pockets of the swindled French investors, he was Secretary of the Navy in the Fraudulent Administration of R. B. HAYES. Before Mr. THOMPSON accepted fraudulent honors under HAYES, he had been both a legislator and a procurer of legislation; in plain English, a lobbyist.

In the famous corruption list of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, brought out in these columns about fifteen years ago. Mr. Thompson's name and claim appeared twice, with very disrespectful comments in the marginal notes which had been added in the handwriting of Gen. STONE, intended solely for the disbursing officers of the road. It appeared from that private and extraordinarily candid memorandum that the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON had figured at Washington as a servant of the old Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, afterward the Kansas Pacific. at a time in 1862 when the corporation was before Congress and the Departments for certain legislation it desired. He expected to receive a large block of stock in payment for his alleged services, besides \$5,000 in cash. His claim for stock was disposed of in this curt and significant manner by the critic and annotator of the list :

The Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railwa Stock Contracts, made for the company by J. C. Sroxe and Thomas Ewing, Jr., agents of the company, to se-cure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawatamie treaties and the passage of the Pacific Railway bill: L NcBratner, Kansas-Supposed to be for S. C. Pomenor: 2.600 issued, assessable.... \$130,000

C. W. Gaylonn—Supposed to be for S. C. FOMEROY: 2.000 lasted, assessable. Think you understand this gentleman. 100,000 W. Chase, Chaseville, N. Y.—But little service rendered; mostly blackmail; 1,000 80,000 REMEN RENERT, Elmita, N. Y.—Supposed to be for H. Bennett, J. P. Umer. Calench Th. and R. W. Houseson, Using and Bunger right; let Sairn and Thompson slide; 20,107 issued; assessable

1,000,000 We have printed enough of the list to show what sort of company the present Chairman of the American Committee was in thirty years ago. The cash claim of the Hon, RICHARD W. THOMPSON appeared in another part of the confidential statement of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western. Here again there are disrespectful marginal comments:

(Shove him.) R. W. THOUPSON Overdue. Store says he did not intend to pay him

Shoved and let slide, the Hon. RICHARD THOMPSON lived a life of comparative obscurity until the time when R. B. HAYES selected this lawyer of the Wabash, of all men, to manage the United States Navy and to sit in the Cabinet of the Fraudulent Administration with CARL SCHURZ and others. It was at this stage of his career that the STONE-EWING confidential statement. shoving and letting slide the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, became public.

Questioned about the transactions with the promoters of the Kansas Pacific, the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, made on April 14, 1878, the following statement, which he desired to have published to the whole world:

"Three gentlemen-no, two or three, I forget whichand Western Ratiroad Company, called on me in this city and employed me as their attorney to advise in reference to the mode they should pursue to procure lands—I think it was lands—for their road, and to conummate their arrangements-I think it was some thing about an Indian treaty-yea, to consummat their arrangements for building their road. After ex-amining the case, I prepared a memorial setting forth my view of the matter, and what I deemed it important to be done, for which and for the advice I gave them they gave me their obligation for \$5,000, a sun

Were you ever paid !" "This \$5,000 was never paid me, either in money you ever do anything more for the Leavencorth, Pawnee and Western!" "No. hir; never. Never rendered any more ser

vices to be railroad, and never had any further claim upon it. Left for home, and never had anything more "You did nothing that even your enemies could eat lobbying-had nothing to do with securing legislation

ore Congress! Never, never, never! Bad noth. ing to do with getting legislation on the subject, either "Were you ever promised by anyhody any stock or land for any services in relation to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western !"

Never was promised any stock or land from any There was no loobying for that road to my knowledge, at least, I did none of it." "In general, then, your connection with the road topped with your legal services in drafting a single

"Entirely, entirely, sir. I wish somebody would pay me my \$5,000 " And yet at the time when the Hon. RICH-ARD W. THOMPSON made this very clear de-

nial and distinct statement, there was on record sworn evidence which he himself had given, in a suit brought by his assignee, one McKeen, in the Supreme Court of New York, to recover from the Leavenworth, Pawnce and Western people this same \$5,000. THOMPSON'S deposition was on rec-

ord, we say, in his own handwriting, sworn to by himself before a Commissioner for the State of New York at Terre Haute, Indiana, and it was designed to assist Mc-KEEN in recovering from the railroad people the \$5,000 which Thompson swore he had earned in the following manner:

"RICHARD W. TROMPSON of Terre Hante, Vigo county. Indiana, attorney at law, aged 56 and upward, being duly or publicly sworn and examined, doth depose and say as follows: "It is proper that I should say that I once remained

n Washington longer than I should otherwise hav one to aid the said Stone (at his request, as I was in formed by the gentleman who prevailed upon me to do so) and others who were interested in procuring the passage, by Congress, of an act for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, whereby the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad was greatly benefited by uniting with said road. It was provided no at this me that I should be gold for these services in stock of the extensionth. Pairnes and Wistern Railroad, but I have never received any, that also, I suppose, being 'against

"This was during Mr. Lincoln's administration, but s business was exclusively before Coopress.
"I have understood that other gentlemen received.

arge amounts of stock, but I did not." Comparing the denial printed above with the sworn testimony which the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON believed was buried out of sight when he made the denial it is quite possible to form some estimate of the value of any statement by the Chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company concerning the disposition of such funds of the great French swindle as found their way through his committee to this side of the Atlantic.

Provide for Jones.

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, has long had a passion for rainows, but the rainbows which it sees in the kies of 1896 have mourning borders. New York and Indiana are then to be lost to the Democracy, it seems, and there is deep doubt if their place will be filled by the great West unless the great West is greatly coddled. The vaticinations of the Missouri seer are so peculiar as to deserve special mention, if not the prize:

"It is not likely that the Democratic party will ever another Presidential election on the old combi nations of New York and Indiana with the Solid South. Everything that can be seen now goes to show that uch a combination will be out of the question after Mr. CLEVELAND has served his second term and done his patriotic work in New York and elsewhere.

"It is essential that the fosthold gained in the West should be retained, and if this is to be done the object oust be kept in view from the first. It will not be so easy to win in the West when the Democratic party has the Presidency as it would be otherwise; for the emocratic party seldom makes its greatest gains when in administration. Nor is it likely to do so now unless its policy is shaped with a distinct view to conciliating the West, to gaining and holding the condence of increasing numbers of Western people.

"This ought to be done. It must be done, unless the Democratic party intends to invite a most disastrons defeat in 1896, with all the West and a good portion of the South against it."

Col. Jones is a backhanded ratiocinator. If he were not, we should be unfavorably affected with his horoscope of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration. As Col. Jones frankly admits that he elected Mr. CLEVE-LAND and is an avowed candidate for the post of Envoy Extraordinary to Patagonia. t is a curious thing that he should take so peless a view of the effect of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S next Administration. We don't look for the smashing of the Solid South, nor shall we believe that Mr. CLEVELAND will follow injudicious advisers to the division and weakening of the New York Democracy. But observe the Jonesian way of winning the West to make up for the loss of Indiana and the Solid South. As it is not easy to win the West under a Democratic Presidency, it will be necessary to lose the Presidency unless the policy of the next Adminis tration is distinctly devoted to conciliating the West. But, specifically, how shall this be done? How shall a most disastrous defeat be prevented in 1896? How, in fact, shall the West be conciliated beyond the possibility of doubt? By correct tariff making? And to make a proper tariff shall the Democrats follow the protective plan which Col. JONES had the honor of proposing at Chicago, or the other plan?

The Governor of New York.

Plain statement and calm good sense distinguish the message which Governor FLOWER sends to the Legislature at the end of his first year's service. He is as little of a rhetorician as he is of a reprobate; and yet the people of this State are rapidly coming to the unanimous conclusion that the Hon. ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER can write as forcibly and as straight to the point as he can swear when public interests require an effort in the line of statesmanlike, historic, and laudable profanity.

There is no recommendation in the message more important than that which urges upon the Legislature the propriety of extending the Personal Registration law to the rural districts, so that the system of registry before voting shall be uniform throughout the State. The Democratic Legislature should carry out the Governor's suggestion.

The showing of State affairs is eminently satisfactory. New York's prospects of continued prosperity and good government were never better than now, when stalwart Democracy commands and mans the ship in every department, with so stalwart and universally popular and respected a Governor as Roswell Flower at the helm.

We learn from the Chicago Vanguard, a Populist organ, that the setting up of the Populist party has resulted in a new order of

platform of moral principles. For the first time we have in politics Gon squarely opposed to the devit, and a winning chance of final victory for the good and the

It is blasphemous to say that the devil has a chance of final victory in a struggle of this kind. He has no chance at all. He is doomed in advance. He cannot even call his host to

arms, the miserable old sham! We must, however, direct the attention of the Vanguard to the fact that the Popullat party did not win in the last election, and we should suppose that this fact would lead it to revise its opinion as to the leadership of that party on the field of battle. The devil win.

Meanwhile, let the Populists refrain from blasphemy that is also ridiculous.

The Hebrew Standard, which goes very far in its demand for the shortening of sermons, now gives this notice to Jewish preachers: "The rabbi who will introduce a series of fifteenniaute sermons will merit the thanks of all."

We recently quoted from Christian rapers a number of protests against long-winded ser nons, and signalized the advice given to the English clergy by the Rev. Canon Twells, "Cut the sermon short!" It appeared from our extracts that many of the church attendants find it hard to sit still under a serof an hour in length, and that nearly all of them think the sermon ought be kept within a half hour in any event. We have all along been unwilling to lay down any hard-and-fast rule for the governance of sermonizing, merely maintaining that the preacher should not make the sermon toolong or the patience of his hearers, and should not sun the risk of putting them to sleep as Sr. PAUL put poor EUTECHUS to sleep upon the one occasion in which he preached at great

seltion that the sermon shall be reduced fifteen minutes of time. We are disposed to sit on the fence while thinking of this proposition. It seems to us that it may possibly be worthy of thought, now that the year 1803 has begun. If any rabbi shall try the fifteenminute system we will observe the result with interest and report. LIAM SULZER has won his honors.

It is no more than fair to say that Wil-

The Hon. HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor of Chicago, has been assailed with much ribald vituperation by a part of the Chicago press for his habit of smoking eigarettes. Exactly what his critics think he ought to smoke, whether they object to his smoking at all or grieve because he doesn't side with conservative Chicago and chew twist, we are not clearly informed. It is enough to say that his sensitive nature has been deeply wounded, and ho has now issued an order prohibiting any person employed by the city from criticising him Any person making unseemly or improper comments on the head of this department will be promptly discharged."

"I knew they were talking about me, for they laughed consumedly," as the man says in the play.

Protestantism and the Bible.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The public interest felt in the Issue opened in the Briggs controversy, which THE SUN has recognized by its frequent comments, perhaps jus tifies me in asking you to reconsider the point made in my letter on "Protestantism and the Bible," which you courteously printed and commented on in your issue of Dec. 22. I would be pleased to have you state, however briefly, on what grounds you base the assertion. "Our correspondent misrepresents the teachings of Luther and Calvin." My statement, thus characterized as a misrepresentation, was that "Luther and Calvin are both on record as freely recognizing various defects and errors in the Bible. * * They held that inspiration was one thing and infallibility another, and the supreme authority not the Book, but the Christ in the Book." Evidence of the unimpeachable correctness

of this statement may be seen in recent works of acknowledged authority among scholars. Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yale says in his volumes on "The Doctrine of Sacred Scripture: There can be no doubt that the great Reformers clearly distinguished between the Biblical writings and the Word of God" (p. 153). That is to say, they regarded the Word of God as contained in the Bible, but not every part of the Bible as the Word of God. So he says again: "The identifying of Scripture with the Word of God may be prononneed to be a complete departure from the doctrine of Luther" (v. il., p. 184). As to Calvin, he remarks that some writers in the Lutheran Church "regard Calvin as a leader of heretics in his view of the Bible" (v. il., p. 163). Dr. Philip Schaff, in his great work the "Creeds of Christendom," points out the distinction, to which I called attention, between the liberal doctrine of the reformers and the reactionary ideas of the next century. He says: "The scholastic Calvinism and Lutheranism of the seventeenth century departed from the more liberal view of the reformers on the mode and theory of inspiration, and substituted for it a rigid mechanical theory, which ignored the human and historical aspect of ignored the numan and historical aspect of the Scriptures, and reduced the sacred writers to mere penmen of the Holy Ghost. This theory found symbolical expression in the Formula Consensus Helvelia (1675), which advocates even the inspiration of the Hobrew vowel points, and cuts off all textual criticism. (v. L. p. 458). I referred to this dogman as now reduced to its last gase in the contention of Dr. Briggs's opponents, that whatever may be the present condition of the Biblical text, the lost or limit and your readers' patience permit, the facts as above summarized by Judice and Calvia and their follow reformers. Whatever be the import of these facts, no scholar contests them, nor can any man who values his reputation for learning seriously deny that the fathers of Protestantism proceeded upon a view of the Bible which a party in the Presbyterian. Church to-day denounces as subversive of faith in a divine revelation. The infallibility which Luther and his fellow reformers claimed for the Bible, they claimed not for everything between its covers, but simply and only for the Christ in it. Said Luther: What does not proclaim Christ is not apostelle, though written by Judias or Annanias. Plates of Horoday in the Presbyterian (Proclaims Christ is apostelle, though it were written by Judias or Annanias. Plates of Horoday in the Bible, as Esther, James, and lievolation, as being no part of the Worl of God.

It is doubtless true, as The Sun reminds me, that our firm of the Worl of God.

It is doubtless true, as The Sun reminds me, that our knowledge of Christ is derived wholly from the Bible. But it would be a monstrous jump to infer from this that nothing short of a record infallitly dictated by God could be depended on for adequate knowledge of Christ derived wholly from the Bible. But it would be a monstrous jump to infer from this that nothing short of a record infallitly dictated by God could be depended on for adequate Knowledge of Christ and the moment and the moment of the work of the residence of heavy the c

of thought.

The present controversy, the nonsense of some reactionary theologians, the declaration of others that the Bittle is either perfect or worthless, are simply the dying struggle of the attempt made but 250 years ago to put the letters of a Book in the supreme place of authority to conscience instead of the moral ideal of Christ's Diynes Humanity. This only can be the light of conscience and the guide of life. To have set it but a as such constitutes at once the Julyus glary and the matchless power of Christianity. James M. Whitos.

43 West Forty-seventh street.

The New Year's Sun.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SET Permit me to com-gratulate your Sunday's Sun. It was the best paper I have ever seen. I was so much interested in its entire contents that I sat up reading it till I in the morn-ing. Your article on this gave a desper insight into the condition of the world than all that has been written an the subject for a month. Welle the dramatic news and the illustrated article on "Theatre Hate" could not be excelled in clover, bright diction. It was a real New Year's treat to read such a paper. Massum Bosom.

A New York syndicate article recently stated that "the New Fork Lodger, after loar and costly effort to see aim itself us a high-class literary poper, has been character as a purveyor of the Sylvanus Cobb and Ned Buntline style." Not only is this statement not sustained by the char-

actor of the Ledger's recent issue, the Christman num-ber containing contributions from distinguished perser containing tentions will be no step backward Bonner's Sona the editors and proprietors. "authori-iatively autounce that there will be no step backward in maintaining the character and attractiveness of the We are not prepared to express our approval

MR. CLEFELAND AND MR. MURPHY. The Monmouth County Grand Jury Inst The State of Washington and Jeffers

Sends a True Democratic Protest Against the Thoughttess Attempt to Subvert the Constitution - No Presidential Dictation in the Choice of United States Senators! Monmouth County Court opened here this af-From the Richmond Time . The Times is a Democratic paper and a party paper also. Nevertheless, it is a self-respect ing and consistent one, and, condemning the Republicans unsparingly for their many transgressions of moral laws as well as human rights, it would despise itself if it saw its own party authorities commit errors that it lacked ndependence to express its disapproval of.

The Times knows very little of Mr. Edward Murphy of New York, but the little that it knows inclines it to the opinion that he falls very far short of being the proper man to repesont the great State of New York in the Sen ite of the United States. But that is an affair of the people of New York. It is for them, un-influenced by outsiders, to send to the Senate whatever person is, in their opinion, suitable o represent them. If Mr. Cleveland's declared opposition to the

election of Mr. Murphy to the Senate were simply and no more than a declaration of the preference of Cleveland, citizen of New York. n the matter of who shall be Senator from New York, the Times would not have a word of disapproval to utter. Citizen Cleveland. as Citizen Cleveland, has as much right to his opinions and has as much right to utter them as any other citizen. But no candid mind can ignore the facts that Mr. Cleveland is President-elect of the United States, to be installed n office at the end of the next two months; that as such he has the disposal of an immense Governmental patronage in the State of New York; that the Senator is to be chosen by the members of the New York Legislature, all of whom are in public life, with their futures more or less insenarably connected with the policy of the head of the United States Government. Citizen of New York or not citizen of New York, the member of the New York Legislature who now favors the election of Mr. Murphy does it under an apprehension which no human mind can avoid, that he thereby puts himself outside the pale of the friendliness of the President of the United States. If that member has been heretofore favorable to the choice of Mr. Murphy and he hereafte: becomes opposed to it. ne is no longer acting as a free agent, but is casting his vote as the President of the United States wills that it shall be cast. This would

be an end of representative government. The theory of our Government is that it shall consist of three departments, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial; each wholly and entirely independent of either of the others. It is not to be tolerated that the head of the Executive Department shall interfere in any way whatever in the selection of the members of the Legislative. For, if it were, wielding the enormous power and influence that be does, his interference with that choice could be made to count most effectively, and we might come to have a Legislature virtually an pointed by the Executive, which sat to make such laws for us as the Executive had previously resolved on. If such power and discretion could be trusted to any one we would deposit them in the hands of Mr. Cleveland rather than in those of any other living citizen. But the Times will never consent that they shall be trusted anywhere. The Toner stands "super antiquas vias," and upon the granite bed rock of our Constitution, which confines each department of our Government

o its own sphere. We have not the slightest doubt that what Mr. Cleveland has done in this matter has been inspired by emotions of the most patriotic character. But the deep interest he feels in the subject will not justify the President of the United States in moving a hair's breadth from a position of absolute neutrality and imchoice of a Representative of the people in the national Legislature. The ills of existing legislation had better he borne and endured han that the principle shall be introduced that the will of the President is to be spoken of when a Senator is to be elected. Mr. Cleveland has made a blunder. Let him confine himself to the duties of the President of the United States, which his experience teaches him are enough for one man. It is too much of an undertaking for him to attempt "to give the whole show.'

This is no question of party or persons. It is the question of preserving the integrity of our institutions, and we believe Mr. Cleveland. when he thinks it over, will be one of the first to admit that he has overstepped the true line.

THEY FIGHT FOR LEXINGTON AFENCE. Col. Lamont's Syndicate Against Third Ave-

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court heard argument all day yesterday on the motion of Philip and Samuel Abraham, as taxpayer and property owner respectively, to enjoin the sale by the city on Friday of the franchise for a cable road up Lexington avenue. This is a fight between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Col. Lamont's Traction Syndicate for the possession of Lexington avenue.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, who did not deny that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was behind he Abrahams, argued in behalf of the motion that the terms of sale prevented any road but the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, with which the new road is to connect at Forty-second street, from bidding. The purchaser would have to divide the receipts of the new road on a basis of thirty-three miles of the Traction Syndicate's roads instead of the six and a quarter miles of the

instead of the six and a file store in the store of the whole affair.' said Mr. Hoadly. "is an ingenious and artful scheme to prevent bidding. The statute allows three years to build a road but the Comptroller made the condition two years and required a deposit of

\$1.00.00.00 as security."
Fifth Root argued in opposition, with Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean and Francis Lynde Stetson at his side for consultation.

Mr. Root said the conditions of sale were necessary in a city full of shadow corporations which get franchises but do not layrouds. They were also to secure operation of the road.

roads. They were also to secure operation of the road.

"There are steel rails running through sev-eral streets unused even in front of your Henor's residence," said Mr. Root. "Ghost lines run through Wall street and other Stroets.

Justice Barrett, who lives 'at 1 East Twenty-eighth street, said he would give his decision before Friday at noon, the time set for the sale of the franchise.

Chocolate Creams Bring Trouble. From the Chicago Times

Evanston society is all torn up. A daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of that aristocratic educational centre has been publicly disgraced by an autocratic pedagogne who writes "Professor" before his name. In fact, a regular hornets nest has been stirred up about the ears of Henry L. Holiwood of the beaution township high school for his action

fact, a regular hornets nest has been stirred up about the ears of Henry I. Holiwood of the Exanston township high school for his action in expeding from the Eack Lot Society Miss Frances Foole, the daughter of Pr. Isaac Poole. Where the matter will end is a question which only time will tell, but the affair has created more comment in social circles than any event of recent days.

Miss Foole is a bright and nonular member of the senior class at Exanston high school. She is a leader in her class and in her "set" also. A craving for chocolate creams came upon Miss Foole one day in school hours, and by a strange coincidence two of her classmate friends were seized with the same craving at almost the same moment. The trio left the building, broke the rules, and got into trouble. Frof. Boltwood, who combines with his duties as pedagogue the Fresidency of the Back Lot Study Society, fixed the burden of guilt upon Miss Poole and sentenced her to a forfeiture of her membership in the society. It is this that raised the storm.

From the Pail Mail Gazer.

Dr. McGlynn then went to Rome to interview the Pope on the subject, but he received no satisfaction from his Holiness, and in a speech be delivered in Nes the Roman Catholic Church till the time came when the Pope would be seen walking down Broadway with a soft hat on his head, a pipe in his mouth, and a ging-

Six hundred troops of the United States are pursuing the Garna band of robbers on the Mexican frontier, who two days ago killed two Deputy States Marshala in Hayattarille, in Johnson, county Wyoming.

CHIEF JUSTICE BEASLEY'S CHARGE ed to Indict the Bookmakers.

FREEHOLD, Jan. 3.-The January term of the

ernoon. Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of the upreme Court and Judges Conover, Curtis, and Morris were on the bench. The court com was packed with people, it being ru mored that the Chief Justice would deliver a very strong charge against the proprietors of the Monmouth Park race track and the bookmakers who did business there last summer. Among the many lawyers present were the men who have always watched after the interests of the race track men in this county. At the last term of court the Chief Justice delivered a very exhaustive charge against the pool sellers and the managers of the race track. and demanded their indictment if sufficient evidence was produced by the State's proseutor. The Grand Jury failed to find any in dietment, but the Chief Justice was not in ourt when the Grand Inquest closed its sesion for the term. In making his charge this

sion for the term. In making his charge this afternoon, the Chief Justice spoke with great carnestness, and at times he showed deep feeling. The race track was the only matter he referred to.

In the course of his charge Judge Beasley said: "We are bound to execute the law no matter whether we approve of it or disapprove of it. We are here under the sanction of our oaths to perform that duty, whether we like it or not, so the option is given us either to do our duty or commit the high offence of perjury.

or not, so the option is given us either to do our duty or commit the high offence of persury.

"I understand that it will be shown that at this race course there were certain places where betting on the races in a systematic manner was practised day after day openly that during that time there were a number of men arrested for being engaged in that way, and that that course of things continued during almost the whole of the races. Now, gentlemen, the law is this: With regard to that matter, if that fact appears to you in that form, you understand the law is that not only the men who are making those bets, who perhaps had their booths there, no matter who they were, no matter whether you knew who they were, or if you believe that the race course company, the corporation, or if you believe the President or other officers permitted that thing to be done day after day, you are bound to find a bill of indictment against them for keeping a disorderly place. A disorderly place, gentlemen, is any place where unlawful practices are habitually permitted. For instance, if any gentleman on this jury were to permit his farm or a field of his farm to be used for purposes which the law prohibits, and the law does prohibit sambling, it is unlawful, and it is not only the people who are using the field who are breaking the law, but the man who permits it is answerable; he is the keeper of a disorderly place, and he is liable to indictment. So you will observe that while you may not be able to say who these men were who were making these bets there, you know the fact that this was so, continued openly in the light of day; that this was obviously done with the resistance of the owners of the property, and I repeat that they are just as liable to indictnent and you are just as liable to indictnent and you are just as bound to indict them as though you found these bookmakers by name and could indict them. I am going to speak plainly about it. Of course I do not suppose you will not do your duty, but it seems to me. If the evidence

M'GLYNN'S "SUPPRESSED DEFENCE." In 1887 He Said It Was Cardinal Gibbons Who Had Burned That Letter,

An old story was reprinted in a morning newspaper yesterday on the authority of "an ecclesiastic" to the familiar effect that it had een discovered that a letter written by Dr. McGlynn's counsel. Dr. Burtsell, in Dr. Mcllynn's defence and addressed to the Church authorities in Rome had been suppressed by a "high ecclesiastic" and, in fact, had never eached Rome at all. On the discovery of this. it is declared. Dr. McGlynn's "restoration"

The story of the suppressed letter was printed in all the newspapers of the city in Septomber, 1887. There was no secreey then as to the name of the "high ecclesiastic" who, it was alleged, had suppressed Dr. Burtsell's Dr. McGlynn's friends and Dr. Mcletter. Dr. McGivnn's friends and Dr. McGlynn himself declared that the personago
was Cardinal Gibbons, and that the motive of
the Cardinal's action was supposed to be some
mysterious influence which turther discussion
of the McGiynn case would have upon the
"plottings" concerning the establishment of
the Catholic University at Washington. Dr.
McGlynn's partisans started the story that
Miss Gwendoline Caldwell withdrew her proposed \$300,000 contribution to the Catholic
University when she learned of the "intrigues" that had been going en. In an interview with a Sty reporter at the Cooper Union
on Sept. 3, 1887. Dr. McGlynn declared:
As 10 the annum of Cardinal Gibbons in acting the As to the antinus of Cardinal Gibbons in acting the way he did, that is, as to the truth of the story that he was alrain to present my defence because this might de car his other scheme. I'm sure I can't say, I don't know whether Miss Caldweil withdraw her \$000,000 subscription to the Catholic University or not. I am not in a position to know such thinus any more, and I confers I take but a languid interest in their. But I do

consider I take but a langual interest in them. But I do know that when Carolina (abbons taked with fir flurtsell before going to its abbons taked with fir flurtsell before going to its abbons taked who carolina or to me. I hear from Rome that at the Carolina or flurt interview with the Pope, the Pope told him tower for interview with the Pope, the Pope told him tower first interview with the Pope, the Pope told him tower for the Carolinal did net write me bersonally, and it consider that that was a slight to begin with, I consider that it is now in order for mun to explain matters. Dr. Burtaell sent a long tetter which was virtually the arcument of counse! to Cardinal Gibbans to le presented to the Propaganda. The letter stated that I would go to Rome if properly invited. After a while Dr. Burtaell learned that the Propaganda never got the letter, The Cardinal said afterward, in answer to an inquiry, that he thought the letter must be in the hands of the rector of the American College at the burned the letter along with some other private papers.

The truth of these and other statements of The truth of these and other statements of Dr. McGlynn and his Anti-Poverty followers was never established, and the statements themselves have been generally discredited.

AN ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA. The Nerve and Daring Displayed by Two Girls who Attempted to Cross It.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 3.-The great ice bridge of 1893 formed at 10:30 this morning and remained stationary for an hour and a half. Then it moved for five minutes and came to a halt again. There was another short move at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. After that, until 4 o'clock, the bridge held and the ice kept piling up. The force and weight were too great, however, and at 4:05 P. M. the immense body began to move. All day long visitors have lined the banks.

and refused to leave the various positions of advantage, so intent were they to view the wonderful spectacle. When the bridge formed his morning the ice piled nearly thirty feet high. The first persons to mount the bridge were two sisters from Toronto, the Misses Annette and Amelia Parkinson. Knox College girls, who would have crossed the floe had it not been for cautionary advice from the old guide, Jack McCloy. The girls went to the pinnacle of the ice mountain under Prospect Point, where a man lost his life in 1876, and McCloy recovered his body by tunnelling through the mountain. In fact there seemed nothing daring enough which they would not attempt. The crowd cheered and cheered he girls and they waved tack their hands in response. At times the mist from the American Falls would envelop them, but it did not dampen their arder in the least. They made a splendic exhibition of perseverance, nerve, and bravery. The big wedge at Swift Water punt in the Narrows broke at 4:05 P. M. and in half an hour the stacks of two wers chasing through the lower rapids. There is every reason to expect that a stronger and better bridge will form during the night. The cold is intense, the thermometer registering zero.

The New York Central trains have been loaded with visitors from surrounding cities and towns hurrying trem the station to the falls to catch a glimps- of this strange and wonderful spectacle. At 65, the traige had again formed. were two sisters from Toronto, the Misses An-

PETER DE LACY'S MILLION PANISHES. He Thought He Was Going to Get it Out of the Chicago Flexated Road.

The Superior Court. General Term. has overruled the lower court and sustained a denurrer to the complaint on the action of Peter De Lacy to recover about a million dollars Bridge Construction Company, and others. De Lacy says Walcott got a franchise to build an elevated road in Chicago. The city equired \$15,000 as earnest, and De Lacy put required \$65,000 as earnest, and De Lacy put \$10,000 of it upon the promise that he was to get as much out of the company to be formed as any of the other propoters got. The hapid Transit and Bridge Construction Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 and for the franchise De Lacy got only \$10,000 in nominal value of stock, and he believes Walcott got about \$1,000,000.

The demurrer is sustained on the ground that the allegations of what Walcott and defendants, described as John Doe and Richard Doe, got are indefinite.

For breaking up a cold use for D. Jayne's Expecta-rant, which subdies the inflammation and heals the services, relieving threat and lungs.—den

A NEW DIANA IS BORN TO US

JUST WAITING HER CHANCE TO PERP FROM THE GARDEN TOWER.

Wears No Clothes At All, and Is Smaller, More Graceful, and Less Manuish than the Goddess who Moved to Chicago. To Be Bone in Bronze if She Suits in Planter.

The artistic conspirators who are preparing o spring upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of this city a new and gorgoous statue of the chaste goddess Diana are more mysterious and secretive about their plans and intentions than if they were plotting to blow up the Madison Square Garden with dynamite. They hold long and secret consultations in weilguarded studios, where no one speaks above a whisper, and the artisans whose work it is to make a reality of the brilliant conceptions of the artists are sworn to such secrecy that almost any of them, if asked, would deny has This plotting and scheming and midnight

devising has been going on for some months. Mr. Stanford White, the architect, and Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, have been hobnobbing over their goddess ever since our first-born and late-lamented Diana was packed up and shirped to Chicago. It was decided then that the gilded maid was too big, and perhaps too coarse, for the artistic tastes of New Yorkers. A smaller, more graceful, and more artistic Diana would be more fit to grace the fairest spire of this city. And, therefore, since the departure of the first godders the one thought of Mr. St. Gaudens has been to produce her prototype on a smaller scale. But, above all things, the newspapers must not know anything about what was going on behind heavy portières in the Thirtysixth street studio. For if they knew they would surely tell, and then everybody would know just exactly what kind of a goddess the

would surely tell, and then everybody would know just exactly what kind of a gotdess the new goddess is going to be. The artists decided that the public must be kent in the dark. The Sux has always taken a deep interest in the Dinna of the tower. First, because of herself she was a thing of beauty, and, second, because she added to the lairness of our great city, and by her presence stirred patriotic pride in the breasts of all our citizens. It is natural, therefore, that The Sux should likewise be solicitous to the welfare of the new Diana about to be born to replace the first one, and the more so, perhaps, because her progenitors have surrounded her advent with so much mystery.

But so great an event as the coming of Diana caunot be concealed or kept quiet.

The new goddess is here now. She is at this very moment resting in three sections on the roof of Madison Squarro Garder. The model from which she was made is also in that building, but it is carefully covered and locked up where no profane eyes may see it, and the keys of its prison are in the care of the herculean Superintendent Sherwood.

The new Diana—the one in three sections—is not the one that will permanently delight our eyes when the preparations of Mr. St. Gandens shall be complete. She is now only a thing of plaster of Paris, but she is very beautiful, and will without a doubt win our hearts away from the memory of our former idel. She rests now on the roof patiently waiting for Farmer Dunn to calm the boisterous winds that how a round the apex of Mr. Stanford White's graceful tower. When Farmer Dunn shall say that there will be no more gales, the workmen will put the plaster sections together and raise the model to the place where the first Diana turned at the will of the winds. The new goddess will, however, not be left for long on the tower. The public will not be allowed to see her. That would spoil the mystery. She will be installed for a few moments, so that Mr. Brite and Mr. St. Gaudens may look at her, and then she will be removed.

She

spoil the mystery. She will be instanted for a few moments, so that Mr. White and Mr. St. Gaudens may look at her, and then she will be removed.

She is only 13 feet tall, whereas her predecessor was le feet in height. The artists cannot determine whether or not 13 feet is the correct stature for a first-class goddess at that height, and so ther will experiment by placing the plaster of Paris cast in position and looking at it from the Park below. If it is too tall or too short, another experiment will be made before the final model is cast.

It was found impossible to build a fence around the tower so that no one could see how the goddess would look, and the only way left to keep the thing secret was to raise the statue before the public gets up in the morning. This plan therefore has been determined upon. The goddess will be lifted on high at daybreak of the first windless morning, and the artistic conspirators will hide behind trees in Madison square and squint at the lady by the light of the rising sun. As soon as they have made their hasty survey Diana will come down, and it her behavior is approved by the censors she will hie herself to a foundry to be cast in bronze. It had been planned to raise the model to-day, but yesterday was too windy and stormy, and the conspirators were forced to postpone the attempt. But those who live in the neighborhood of the Madison Square Garden may see the white Diana very soon if they will only get up at daybreak often enough or stay up over night. Which may come handier.

The new figure is very much like the old one, but, if anything, it is more graceful. The goddess looks more like a maid than a man, which may come hands on one foot, and she holds a bow in one hand while the other draws the string. There was some fault found with the draperies of the first Diana. They were said to be too stiff. That complaint cannot be justly made with regard to the new model. She has no draperies at all. She is entireir

said to be too stiff. That complaint cannot be justly made with regard to the new model. She has no draperies at all. She is entirely nude. Ferhaps that is whythe bashful conspirators want to raise her in the wee small hours so as not to shock the public. It is understood that the new goddess will probably be allowed to wear some drapery eventually. But the only reason for this is to give a purchase to the wind so that the statue will act as a weather vane. Whatever drapery she has will not hide any of her feminine charms. It will all be thrown to the breezes, in a debonair way that will make the conspirators rub their hands with jor as they peer at their work from behind the trees in the park.

The statue will, when completed, weigh 1,000 pounds, and will be made of hammered 1.000 pounds, and will be made of hammered bronze, put together in sections. This is done to lessen its weight. But until all this is completed the public must nor look up at the tower, for that would spoil the myster, and above all things the advent of Diana the Second must be mysterious and veiled; for she herself will not be mysterious and she will not in any sense of the word be veiled.

Jackson Day Dinner of the B. M. D. C.

J. Edward Simmons will preside at the lanquet of the Business Men's Democratic Club. to be held at Delmonico's on Saturday night, in colebration of the battle of New Orleans. Toasts will be responded to as follows: "The Day We Celebrate." Congressman W. C. F. Breckieridge of Kentucky; "The Business Man in Congress.' Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio: "The Victory West and Its Mennez ex-Gov. James E. Campoell of Ohio: The City of New York," Mayor Giroy: The City of Brookign." Mayor Boody, Another toast will also be provided to be responded to by James L. Gordon of Virginia. Covers for 2-3 persons will be laid.

SUNBEAMS.

-An eagle was shot on Hat Mountain, Colorate few days ago that measured eight feet from to in 12 of its win :s. -Irrigation is doing wonders in that bread recon

fruit trees are irrigated by one company.

The stallforms orange crop is reported to be very beary and unusually satisfactors. The danker by wind and frost will not, so far, exceed five per ent of the total crop, which will probably be fully 7-x11 loads, as against 2,800 last season and 4,600 to --

American Desert. In Isouglas county, Colorado 45 10

Parkers and brokers will be admitted, but the entrains fee will be higher for them than for growers. Has as will be consigned only to parkers and brokers and have given bonds of \$10,000 and \$50,000 respective?

not to sell under prices fixed by the trust.

Tom Cole, a white man who killed an her is a saloon brawl in Birminriam, a. Africalman et eludeis a close search by a cincer disguise iteration bits hands and face, wore a wig of woo, and in eller ways made up very cleverir as a negro. He remained in the vicinity of the crime, though determine as a searching the neighborhood for him. He was arrested at a hotel where he was living as a negro.

The seaton of the Assumption Church at Canton.

Ninn, and J. J. Collins of Monrol county was west
before a notary at Canton three days after Christines
and made affiders that they "saw a bright star, about six inches in circumference, ascend from the roof of sald Assumption Church on Christmas high. To inchip, no photograph goes with the affidavit. "For pers" are invariably required with stories of church interest in Texas, and in exceptional cases picities should accompany them.

Olive growing, olive picting, and the manufactor

olive oil have become a Lighly important todail in California. This year the industry has a remarkable boom, and the dealers are entirely unable to meet at the orders they have received. This is especially the case in the Pomona Valley. Everybody engaged in the citys frade—growing making oit, or acting as brakes—is making annunal profit, and there is a demand of five times the amount of the crop. One order that could not be filled came to Pomona last west from a New York grootry house for 20,000 gailens of pictical clives. Many orchardists have made \$250 an acre from clives this peacon, and some have made a count profit of \$250 an acre from olives this sensor profit of \$800 am acre.